FOUR PARK COMMISSIONERS. TWO AGAINST TWO, AND A VERY UN-HAPPY FAMILY ALTOGETHER.

No Forward Movement-Mr. Green's Interrupted Story About a Quadrangular Ta-ble-Mr. Wales's Account of Feelings that Lie Dormant in Every Hachelor's Breast -Much Talk and Very Little Business.

Park Commissioners Conover, Lane, and Wales were promptly in their seats at 9% o'clock yesterday morning, the hour appointed for the open meeting of the Board. Commissioner Green was a little late. Commissioner Conover assumed the chair as President, to which both Commissioner Lane and Commissioner Wales objected, and they refused to recognize his authority. Commissioner Lane moved that Commissioner Wales be elected President of the Board for one week, with all the powers and emoluments of the office. This aroused Com-missioner Conover at once. It was obvious that unless Commissioner Green should arrive, Mr. Lane's motion would be carried, and the vexed question of the Presidency, which the Board has heretofore been unable to solve. would be settled for a week, at least. Commissioner Conover, therefore, resisted stoutry, and spoke against time in order to await the arrival of Commissioner Green. The effort was suc-cessful, for while he was speaking Commissioner Green entered the room and took his seat. The time-honored division of the Board. 2 to 2 was thus restored. The situation of af-fairs was explained to Commissioner Green, who at once took sides with Commissioner Conover. It was not long before Commissioner Green and Commissioner Wales were involved in a heated discussion. Mr. Green sought to explain his position. Mr. Wales interrupted.

"Don't get excited," shouted Mr. Green.
"I'm not excited. You keep your temper."

retorted Mr. Wales.
"I want to proceed in an orderly way, according to parliamentary methods," said Mr. Green. The way to do that is to have a Chairman elected now," replied Mr. Wales.
"We already have a Chairman," said Mr.

Green. "As Mr. Conover was elected at the last meeting, and this is an adjourned meeting. Mr. Conover holds over as President by parliamentary rule."

Mr. Wales—But two of the Commissioners do

not recognize Mr. Conover as President. Mr. Green-Well, I do recognize him.

Mr. Wales-There is no Chairman, and I refuse to recognize any until one is chosen.

Mr. Lane—I want my resolution read for information. I merely want a temporary organiestion of the Board. ation of the Board. Mr. Green—The Board is already organized.

Mr. Lane-The Secretary will read my reso-Mr. Green (coldly)-The Secretary will not do

anything of the kind.
Mr. Lane—I insist upon my resolution being

Mr. Green (firmly)-The Secretary will not read it.

Mr. Lane (rising and walking over to Secretary Barker, from whom he took his resolution)

— We will see whether it will be read or not. I will read it myself. [Reading aloud.] I have mentioned the name of Mr. Wales because I thought we could agree upon him and facilitate business.

business.

Mr. Green—Mr. Secretary, have you got—
Mr. Wales—I want to say a word.
Mr. Green—But you said we were not organized. Whom are you addressing?
Mr. Wales—I will address the reporters, or the public through the reporters. I wish to—
Mr. Green—That is a very interesting audience. You may—

Mr. Wales-I will address the reporters, or the public through the reporters. I wish to—Mr. Green—That is a very interesting audience. You may—Mr. Wales—I wish to explain this thing. I wish to show how impossible it is for the business of this commission to be carried on unless certain things are done which are provided for in the rules. There are executive duties to be performed that require a President. I will give you one illustration. Day before yesterday a requisition came down for coal for the Third avenue bridge. There was no one to authorize it. I called upon Commissioner Conover to give the authority, and he said he could not do it. Even as temporary Chairman he could not do it. Even as temporary Chairman he could not do it. There was a dilemma. Unless coal could be obtained that bridge would have been closed to the nublic. In order to avoid that, I knive the order for the coal on my own responsibility. I speak of this to show the exigencies that may arise and the necessity for some kind of organization now.

Mr. Conover—I should like to say one—Mr. Wales—If this resolution is adopted we can go on with the work. I should think we could do it with decorum and in good temper. Certainly I am in good temper. I have no feeling about it whatever. I am here to do my duty as it appears to me. If any other Commissioner has a plan for organizing the meeting. I will vote for it if I can.

Mr. Green (with the My Record in his hand)—I would like to read from the proceedings of the last meeting. It save there: On motion of Commissioner has a plan for organizing the meeting I will vote for it if I can.

Mr. Green (with the Chy Record in his hand)—I would like to read from the proceedings of the last meeting. It saves there: On motion of Commissioner by the continuant of the meeting. The remains there untit the close of the meeting. The way to get Mr. Conover's Chairmanship. He remains there untit the close of the meeting. The way to get Mr. Conover is Tresident according to the universal practice of parliamentary law.

Mr. Conover as Chairman that would end the discussion. Mr. Lane, however, said that he discussion. Mr. Lane, however, said that he had used the word Chairman inadvertently, and he would take it back, Mr. Green was sorry to hear it taken back, because he hoped Mr. Lane was coming to his senses. He objected to the new motion of Mr. Lane unless there was a motion passed to suspend the regular order of business. - We are not organized.

of business.

Lane We are not organized.

Green—There was an organization at the
cetting, and we are now acting under that,
o that we suspend the rules.

Lane—There is no Chairman.

Wales—The Commissioner [turning to
reen] is undertaking to force us to recoghe Chair.

Green—I wish to proceed in an orderly
or, with the Chairman we had at the last

manner, with the Chairman we had at the last meeting.

Mr. Wales—I am willing to reconcile this matter by putting Mr. Green in the chair for to-day. Anything else that would be fair we are prepared to entertain. I trust that Commissioner Green will see the propriety of our continuing in good faith and in good feeling. Strange as it may seem, I have for Mr. Green only good feeling, and always have had. I do not wish to obstruct business. I wish that Mr. Green would take the chair. If he will do so, we can go on with the business with just as much rapidity. Until that is done, or until some change is made, I do not intend to recognize Mr. Conover as Chairman.

made, I do not intend to recognize ar. Control as Chairman.
Mr. Lane—I ask the Socretary to call the roll on my resolution.
Mr. Green—I do not understand that the Socretary is the presiding officer.
Mr. Lane—The Secretary will please read my resolution.

Mr. Lane—The Secretary will please read my resolution.
Mr. Green tsatirically)—I don't wish him to read it. It is a very curious resolution, it is a curious illustration of the phraseology that attracts the mind under differentic recumstances. We see things differently in different lights, and there are various phrases that will be presented as circumstances vary. Mr. Lane first proposes a resolution that Mr. Wales be appointed President of the Board, with the powers, duties, and salary of the President, for one week. That is a sort of Christmas offering from this great Board.
Mr. Wales—It is a Christmas gift in the way of salary.
Mr. Green—I have not touched upon that point.

of sainty.

Mr. Green—I have not touched upon that point.

Mr. Wales—I hope you will.

Mr. Green—Mr. Chairman, if I can go on without interruption occapying nineteen-twentieths of my time I should like to do so. I want to call attention to the fact that this salary offering terminates on Christmas Day. This is a most beautiful way of recognizing the delightful amenities of that cordial Christians era. But, sir, when we turn the light upon a different pinase of this subject how all these glorious charities disappear. How hittle we see of the beautiful light of benevolence and kindness when we come to the second resolution proposed by the same gentleman that "Mr. Green be and is nerely elected President of this meeting." Nothing about Christmas there; no magnificent and munificent appearance of the power of this Beard. That may be unimportant. I mean the mention of the salary. But there is no necessity to give me power even for one day. Perhaps the gentleman omitted to mention it thinking I would take the power, because he thinks I will take it. I am very much obliged to him. Well, what would happen after that? We would meet here on the Monday after Christmas at this quadrangular table. We will call that the end where my friend site, and—

Mr. Wales—I will state this—

Mr. Wales—Permit me to interrupt you.

substitution of my name does not change my opinion—

Mr. Wales—Permit me to interrupt you.

Mr. Wales—Certainly.

Mr. Wales—Certainly.

Mr. Wales—Certainly.

Mr. Wales—Chillian in the interrupt of my sainty in the hands of Commissioner Green for him to dispense in that abounding charity to which he refers, and of which he himself is, no doubt, a very distinguished representative. The salary is not of the slightest earthly importance to me. I should not pay the slightest attention to the result in that respect. If that part of Mr. Lane's resolution is offensive it can be stricken out. I will go further and say that if the Commissioner will confer with me in another room—or I will make the agreement hers publiely, that at the close of my term Mr. Green shall be placed in precisely the same position, and after that Mr. Lane and Mr. Conover. I will do anything that is just and proper in this relation. I do not wish to steat the Presidency of this department, but I recognize this fact, that in the great upheaval, the groundswell of indignant public feeling. I am here as the representative of that sentiment, and having that it view. I am trying to effect the organization of this Board. We halloted twenty times for President, and I voted for myself. I should probably do so again. I am not ashamed to say I voted for myself, because I am the representative of this upheaval which, to use a felicitous figure of speech of my distinguished friend. Mr. Green, has turned up toads and rettiles, and when they are brought to light they do squirm. There is no question about it. The public are looking to me for something. What do they expect? There are three of you gentlemen here who are Democrats, and understand the ways and means of the party to which they are statched better than I do. I belong to a different party. But when I do not see why we cannot come to harmonious relations here. Why should we differ about a matter that does not appear to be so very important? I have known Mr. Green a long time, and he is not the man to c

was cailed to the chair." The symbol control of the chair, and the symbol of the control of the chair, and the control of the

Lane's nomination of Mr. Green as his own, then lit a cigar, and walked about the room.

Mr. Green—I gave way to the Commissioner for a few moments. He has treated you with a sneech as if you were a town meeting.

Mr. Walss—That's precisely if.

Mr. Green—I do not think that public business should be transacted in that way, and propose to confine mysself to the business of the Board. I think I have taken the dignafied, logal, proper, and bonorable position with reference to the Presidency of this Board. If you wish to depose the Presidency of this Board. If you wish to depose the Presidency of this Board. If you wish to depose the Presidency of this dearning. Amy with reference to the Presidency of this denartment. I shall resist it to the bitter end. Now, with regard to the possible settlement. I am willing to consent that Mr. Conover shall set if it is understood that he gives up the Chairmanship when we adjourn to-day. I disapprove of his attempting to usurp the chair as he did this morning. It was not a courteous thing to do, and looked to me like deflance. If he will disclaim that intention I am willing that he shall sit to-day.

Mr. Conover—The gentleman himself placed me in this chair at the last meeting, and I have a right to it at this adjourned meeting.

Mr. Conover—No. sir.

Mr. Conover—Allow me to explain. There was no intention of deflance, I am Chairman simply until we adjourn.

Mr. Conover—Take care; you do not know what you are doing. If we adjourn I shall take the chair again.

Mr. Lane—Let the Secretary call the roll.

Mr. Conover—Take ears; you do not know what you are doing. If we adjourn I shall take the chair again.

Mr. Lane—Let the Secretary call the roll.

Mr. Green—I hope the roll will not be called. I was discussing a motion when I gave way. I came here to discharge my duty, but I did not expect to be President of this Board. Far, far off in the dim distance were any such expectations. As for what the gentleman has said of patronage, the fundamental rock and foundation of the force that put him here is patronage, and nothing else. It was the machine, and nothing else. It was the machine, and nothing else. Talk about my coming here to dictate! Thave had no appointments since I have been here. Talk about my coming here former? Reform was accomplished five years ago. But since I left the Comptroller's office, expenses have not been reduced. As to quarrelling, who is making the quarrel here? Who is raising issues that have no pertinency? I am not anxious for the office of President or the salary.

Mr. Wales iwho was smoking in his seat!—Does this eight officer. I am too much acquainted with ingratitude to be offended or disturbed by anything that has been said about what I have done. I cannot sit here and hear any one claiming to be a representative of a new phase of public opinion when the past few years have been showing a tendency to the obedience to politicians. Rings, and cabals. I belong to no hali. I don't allow any one to dictate what I shall do here.

Mr. Waise—I think we must have a consultation of the content of the consultation of the content of the consultation of the content of the content of the consultation of the content of the consultation of the content of the consultation of the consulta

no hali. I don't allow any one to dictate what I shall do here.

Mr. Wales—I think we must have a consultation among ourselves. I do not wish to be held responsible for the presentation of my name. We have had our say, and blown off our surplus steam, and we are now ready to go shead. We must salve this thing somehow. I have offered Mr. Green the chair, and he refuses it. Now I am willing Mr. Conover shall occupy the chair at this meeting if he will give it up when we adjourn.

Mr. Green—That will be a question for Mr. Conover to deal with himself. I will not ask him to make such a promise.

Mr. Wales—Mr. Conover accepts the suggestion.

him to make such a promise.

Mr. Wales—Mr. Conover accepts the suggestion.

Mr. Lane—I will offer a resolution that Mr. Conover be appointed Chairman of this meeting, his chairmanship to terminate with the meeting. Mr. Conover—But I am Chairman.

Mr. Wales—Oh, change the phraseology somehow; withdraw it.

Mr. Green—He can't withdraw it.

Mr. Conover can say that he does not desire to occupy the chair after this meeting. If we do not adjourn to any day the chair will be vacant at the first meeting in January.

This suggestion was finally accepted, and the Board proceeded to transact business, the first motion passed being Mr. Green—is to dispense with the reading of the minutes. The Board agreed to units with the Supervisors of Westchester County to confer with reference to bridges over the Bronx. A communication was read from the Superintendext of the Art Museum, saying that the building must be closed on account of the lack of water. The subject of street openings at 138th and other streets was deferred until a meeting with property owners interested could be arranged. A motion to pay ex-Commissioner Weimore's bill for \$60,30, or exponses, was lost. Supervising Architect Munkwitz and Superintendent of Farks John Halloran were heard in their own defence, in response to a resolution of the Board as preliminary to the consideration of a resolution to dispense with their services. Then the further consideration of their cases was laid over.

The next regular meeting of the Board is fixed for January. A special meeting may be called by two members but three members are necessary for a quorum. The question of the Presidency remains, according to agreement, to be decided at the next meeting.

HOLIDAY NOTICES.

Among other establishments that are hand persion goods in his line to call at an early date to ex-amine his stock be ore purchasing elsewhere.

Bassford's.

This well-known house furnishing establishment calls attention to its remarkable reduction in the price of goods suitable for holiday presents. Bassford's will soon be removed from its old stand under Cooper fawill soon be removed from its oil stand under Cooper in-stitute to a nestition higher in thewn, and hence in addi-tion to the reduction, they offer ben per cent. of the re-duced price to all who make purchases before the re-moval. Baseford's stock of house turnishing goods, in-cluding entirery, silveware, glassware, china, crockery, brass and copper utensits, and articles of all kinds for use and originent, is not excelled in the city. He keeps the best goods of the less univers, and artistic articles from the articles of the best artists in decorative art as applied to household articles.

As the establishment of Mr. Theodore B. Starr, 206 Fifth avenue, is to be open this evening and Starr, 206 Fifth avenue, is to be open this evening and during every evening next week until Christons, the very favorable opportunity is extended to the public to examine one of the most select stocks to be found in this country of finest precious stoms, rich levels, and solid silverware, together with elegant bronzes and porce-lains of rates importations.

BRIEF MENTION.

There will be a discussion on "Bi-Metalism," on Thea-day evening in the Bullion Club rooms. Gen. Thomas Jordan will open the debate. The Grand Jury have ordered an indictment for viola-tion of the lattery laws against Jacob Shipsey, the re-puted property of thousand for the sale of lottery tickets at long and S Howery. Edward Reinhardt, the condemned wife murderer con-flued in the Richmond County just, complains of the food furnished him by the shoriff. Reinhardt occasionally orders his mesls from a hotel.

The sale of the New York Housatonic and Northern Railway, which was to have taken place at the Court House, White Flains, yesterday, was again postioned by the referce, John H. Clapp of Port Chester, until Satur-day, Jan. 8.

day, Jan. 9.

Four of the largest wire ropes ever made in this country were received for the East River Bridge vesterday. They came from Roching's Sone wire rope works in Trenton, N. J. They are 1,550 (set in length, and three inches in diameter,

Charles Delancy, a colored contedian, connected with Haverly's Ministries, who have been playing at Nibio's Garden, died at Bellevie Hospital, geserday, of prefiming in I was a naive of St. Louis, whither the body will be taken for interment.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the corner at me of Trimity P. B. Church at Hoboken was celebrated with appropriate services yesterday morning. The Rev. J. Knox Lutte of Mamchester, Eucland, delivered the sermon. Addresses were made by Bishop-Sharkey and others.

others.

Five cases of scarlet fever were reported from the Home for Destitute Colidren in Bergen street, near Yanderbalt avenue, Brooklyn, on Dec. 13, and yesterialy three more cases were reported. The sanitary condition of the house is, however, reported to be good. There have been no fatal cases.

Kince some of the ratirond companies whose lines run through New Jersey require applicants for employment to pass an examination in the rudiments of Ergistic education, many conductors and others are spending their sports hours to the might schools and using other means of improving their minds.

Peter Ferrich, who is accused of stealing a diamond pin.

Mr. Green—I do not think he meant to impute anything wrong.

Mr. Waiss—But I want to know what he did my couldes with Mr. Green. I am going a way to know what he do my consequence of the meant that on one ballot there were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes of the last instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of them were five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four, and the five votes cast instead of four, and two of the five votes cast instead of four the five votes cast instead of four the five votes cast instead of four the five votes

A MENAGERIE IN WINTER. HOW PLEASANTLY THE BEASTS DWELL

TOGETHER ON A CONNECTICUT FARM.

den-Training the Horses and Building Pyramids of Elephants-The 200-Pound Baby that Imitates its Elders-The Senson of 1881. Elephants pushing long and heavily laden cars on diverging side tracks, and dragging charlots through the mud; sebras in harness working alongside piebaid horses; elks as beasts of burden drawing like oxen—such have been some of the curious sights of which travellers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Baliroad have caught passing glimpses recently as the trains from New York neared Bridgeport. Conductors whose experience goes back a quarter of a century were once astonished at such spectacles, but ever since they saw P. T. Barnum ploughing with an elephant in the fields where the side tracks run they have cased to wonder at anything long. Some of them had a new sensation a few days ago, however, when they saw the sign of the Great London Circus painted on the top of one of Barnum's big show buildings. It was then that they first learned that the Lion and the Lamb had

and were to stay together in winter quarters. There was no particular ceremony over the union. The Great London Circus closed a season of remarkable prosperity in Washington, D. C., on the 30th of October. On the 2d of November the long circus train rolled up to Barnum's show headquarters in Bridgeport, and the show material was stowed away in the ample buildings prepared for the two shows.

lain down together-that the two great shows

were thenceforth to travel under one canvas,

Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth was overtaken by bad weather in Washington, Mo., on the 6th of November, and abruptly terminated its season there and started homeward. One week from that day the employees of the London were welcoming their brethren of Barnum's at their joint quarters. The animal cages were arrayed side by side, the trained horses of the two circuses were placed in contiguous stalls, the surplus work horses were bunched together and sent to farmers in the neighboring country. the golden chariots were housed under a single roof; and the clowns and ring masters, acrobats and fat men, giants and lightning calcusionals whose season of profit and usefulness had ended, vanished as mysteriously as they will come out again when the next show year commences. BEHIND THE SCENES.

"The most interesting part of a show is the part that the public never sees," said Mr. James L. Hutchinson, one of the proprietors of the combined shows, yesterday. "Drive over with me to the winter quarters and take a stroll through. I think you will agree with me."

After a drive of a mile and a half, the carriage stopped at the doorway of a substantial frame building that formed one of the outworks of a five-acre enclosure. A tight board fence sur-rounds the lot, and within the boundaries stand six buildings, so situated as to leave a quadrangular space between them. The lot borders

six buildings, so situated as to leave a quadrangular space between them. The lot borders on the New Haven Railroad track, and the hundred cars of the shows are switched off on to six side tracks, and are pushed under the long frame sheds.

"The ring barn," said Mr. Hutchinson, opening the door of the long building at which the company had alighted. The ring barn is a compartment eighty feet square, with stails for thirty-six horses on three sides of it. In the corners of the other side are two dresslig rooms. In the centre there is a ring forty-four feet in diameter, of the ordinary circus pattern. The floor of the ring is of earth, and the wooden rim around it is carefully padded to prevent injury to the practising ridegs. Mr. R. Dockrill, equestrian director of the combined shows, had completed his merning work of training the new performing borses for next season, but he illustrated the manner in which the riders practised. From the centre of the ring rose a structure something like a derrick. It consisted of an upright beam, with aborizontal timber extending out from the top. From the end furthest from the centre pole a rope depended. At the end of the rope was a strap mode into a loop. The rope worked on a pulley and was raised or lowered by a man standing at the centre of the ring. When the condidate for equestrian bonors mounted his barebacked steed (no pail riders are allowed in the show), the strap was fastened around his body. The man at the centre pushed the horizontal piece around as fast as the man rode, and thus kept the rope continually attached to him. If the horse stumbled or the rider lest his balance the man at the centre pushed the horizontal piece around as fast as the man rode, and thus kept the rope, and in an instant the rider was dangling in mid-air, like a spider, while the horse went galloging on.

Madam Elise Dockrill's six trained horses,

mid-air, like a spider, while the horse went galloping on.

Madam Elise Dockrill's six trained horses, whose glossy coals give evidence of careful attendance, stand in the stalls. They are exercised almost every day in the arena to keep them from forgetting their education. Mr. Dockrill has them in charge. The madam is spending the winter in her beautiful home in Fordham, where she enjoys all the comforts that her accumulations from a salary of \$1,000 a week will bring to her. Ten days' practice before the show starts in the spring is all that she requires.

she requires.

The Trakene stallions; Sanchikoff, the wonderful horse that leaps over the backs of five horses; the tableau-performing horse, and other equine wonders munch their cats in other stalls in this room. On the walls of the ring barn, as well as in the other buildings, considering horses, and a stall of the ring barn, as well as in the other buildings, considering horses, every surplus, that any man stalls in this room. On the walls of the ring barn, as well as in the other buildings, conspicuous placards give warning that any man found smoking on the premises will be discharged." By order of P. T. Barnum."

In a sort of gallery above the stalls are great heaps of tent poles, stakes, &c. A staircase from the barn leads into a capacious room in the second story, used as a carpenter shop, where seats are being made for next season. The ordinary circus seats are in tiers fifteen rows deep. The new seats will be thirty rows deep. Preparations will be made to seat 15,000 persons at a single entertainment.

A sleeping apartment, where bunks for thirty-two men are provided, is in the same story. The men are animal keepers and others whose constant presence is required in the buildings. In a loft above the second story 250 harness, ciled and in perfect order, are kept. Buckets filled with water and lines of hose, ready for use in case of fire, are all over this and the adjoining buildings.

AMONG THE ANIMALS.

clied and in perfect order, are kept. Buckets filled with water and lines of hose, ready for use in case of fire, are all over this and the adjoining buildings.

"Now, we'll take a look at the animals," said Mr. Hutchinson, leading the way down to the first story. He swung open the door leading from the ring blarn into another compartment of the same dimensions. A current of warm air, heated to a temperature of 65°, rushed out. The animals will spend the winter in that climate. On the naphalt pavement stood long rows of cages, not the painted ones of the tents, but plain, solid structures intended only for use in winter quarters. The cages stood on trucks, so that in case of fire they could be rushed through the double doors to a place of salety. Prof. Johnson, alided by cieven assistants, was in command of this department. The Professor was preparing a delicate dish of toast and broth for the monkeys in one corner of the room, and near him stood a steaming kettle of cooked meat for some of the carnivorous animals. The Professor's pets in the sixty cages eat 250°; bunds of meat, four bushels of potatoes, and four of carrois in a day, besides pumpkins, cubbase s, and, various other articles in considerable charatities. The sleekness, fatness, and high spirits of the beasts and birds bear testimony to the quantity and quality of their dut. Perhaps, however, the selection of the best animals only out of the two collections makes the average higher.

"You see," said Mr. Hutchinson, "that it was a question of the survival of the fittest. When the two menageries got together we had duplicates, triplicates, sometimes half a dozen specimens of nearly every species. We went to work to weed them out, with the determination of taking the best from the two collections. The keepers in the two shows took check lists of all the animals, and went around together to pass on the good and weak points of each. Age, sex, size, beauty, docility, &c., were considered. Perhaps a Barnum leopard thad a longer tail than a London leopard;

A ROMANCE OF BOSTON.

The visitor stopped before a cago containing an African Iron, a spiculid specimen of his kind. That ifon was raised from a cub by a Boston Iady. Mr. Hutchinson explained. When it was a little fellow she had no trouble with it. But he grewto large size, and although he was as gentle as a kitten the neighbors became afraid of him. The lady was devetedly attached to him, and could not be induced to part with him. Finally the neighbors carried the matter before the City Council and got a special act passed that compelled her to give up her pet. So she sent him to us, although it simoat broke her heart. Do you know that woman followed the show for weeks in different parts of the East to see that lion? He A ROMANCE OF BOSTON.

would recognize her anywhere in a crowd, and would bound around his cage and roar with delight when she came up."

Near neighbors of the lion are four royal Bengal tigers in one cage. Alfred Still, their tamer, is always near them, and no other hand ever gives them food. It is by being with them at all times and feeding them that he keeps his mastery over the brutes. As he approaches the cage, three of the animals crouch down and give low growls of friendly recognition. The fourth draws back and snarls, and his eyes flash fire. "That'sa bad tiger," says Still, as he seizes a long iron rod and punches the brute into a corner; 'you can't trust him." Nevertheless, Still goes into the cage every day, fires a gun over the tigers' heads, and does other apparently dangerous things. Madam Still visins the room every day to feed a den of South American pumas, with which she also performs, to keep them in subjection till next summer.

Here is the Albino deer, pure white, a singular freak of pature. A New Orleans gentleman sent it as a present to Barnum. It came in a slat-covered box one day, unannounced, with 160 express charges on it. "Good gracious!" said the old showman. "I shan't pay any such charges as that." But he did, and the deer is one of the most valuable animals of the show. There is an eland; next to it an ibex; here is a a lama; behind them a cage of black leepards, and next to them the baby kangaroos. Dozing in that corner is the biggest rhinceeros in the world, and opposite him is the two-horned rhinceros, as untamable a beast as there is in the room. Workmen are engaged in putting an extra iron bar around his cage at the point where he strains the rods most in his dashes. Mr. Hutchinson leads the way down long aislea lined with cages containing tapirs and yaks and wildeats and deer and monkeys and rare birds, pausing to point out a curious black hondescript in the corner—a cross between a coach dog and a prairle wolf—and rapped with his cane on a door that he could not pull open. They are training an ele

THE ELEPHANT BOOM.

The room is eighty feet square, and has a circus in the centre like the horse-training barn. Aman stood in the centre of the ring holding the end of a rope. At the other end of the rope was a small elephant rejuctantly shuffling around the ring under the steering of a keeper, who pushed at his head, and the prodding of two other keepers at his flanks. Ranged around the room were seventsen other elephants in that peculiar attitude of elephantine listisseness that show visitors are familiar with. One of them had evidently been at rehearsal a short time before, for he was exterimenting all by himself with his fore feet on one of those tubs on which performing elephants stand. It is a peculiarity of those engacious boast them, they keep practising, outside of burse trying to water them. The standard of the

Here is the panorama: A great stable full of work horses; lofts where hay, 100 tons at a time, is stowed away; big cellars, in which cabbages and carrots were being dumped by the car load; a harness repair shop in full blast; a great room filled with charios; another loft to which cages and wagons were being heisted to be varnished; a great storeroom filled with mattresses and pillows and blankets; another full of paste kettles and brushes and cuts and electrotypes; car stablesso long that it would almost tire a man to walk the length of them and back again; and finally, after long climbs up stairs and down stairs, into attics and cellars, a seat in a cosey office, where you can sit and talk by telephone with men in any part of the half dozen buildings, or touch an electric signal that will bring the entire Bridgeport Fire Department to the spot. Here visiling showmen who desire to purchase stock, and others who have business with the company, are received. Here the familiar form of Henry Bergh, who had come to see that there was no crucity practised to the training animals, was seen on Friday, and Chang, the giant, also dropped in, to see the people with whom he is to travel.

GETTING READY FOR 1881.

giant, also dropped in, to see the people with whom he is to travel.

GETTING READY FOR 1881.

But the Bridgeport winter quarters is not the only place where the drill and preparation are going on for the coming season. At the company's office, 7 West Third street, this city, Mr. Hutchinson is attending to a vast volume of correspondence, and engaring novelties and curiosities. Mr. James A. Bailey, the general manager, is continually on flying trips to Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, looking after \$100,000 contracts for a season's postor printing and making other business arrangements; three or four men are in foreign countries securing new animals and other curiosities; in Thirty-fourth street twenty women are sewing on elephant robes, camel covers, blankets, and other fabrics that every well-regulated show requires. Gymnasts are practising in private quarters here and in Bridge-port those in the latter place going occasionally to the winter quarters to perform in the ring).

Early in March the cars of the combined shows, respiendent in canary-colored paint, will be turned out of the New Haven repair shops, and will bring the shows to this city for the Branum Barnum. After a short season the shows will move enatward through all the large towns. A town of less than 15,000 inhabitants is too small for a paying business, for it takes 7,000 admissions, or \$3,500 a day, to pay the expenses of the combined shows.

When the union of the London and Barnum's was first effected it was designed to send one show to Europe and have the other travel in this country. But that plan will not be followed until the two shows have tried the experiment of keeping tozether. The menageries of the two companies are merged in one. The circuss will be kept distinct, but everything is to be included in a single exhibition. Whether to lave the animal tent in the centre, with the London circus at one end and the Barnum circus at the other, in different tents, or to have the combined shows.

Mr. Barnum expects to travel w

nited States. Mr. Barnum expects to travel with the combi-

ar. Barnum expects to travel with the combi-bation, as usual, but will leave the details to Mr. Bailey, the general manager and to Mr. Hutchinson, his partners. Mr. Barnum's part-hers were both with the London show. They are young men, under 35, and almost grew up in the business. Mr. Bailey was a show bill poster, and Mr. Hutchinson started in life as a driver of a circus wagon at \$15 a month. Washington, Dec. 15. - Only ten members were present when the session of the Senats was opened

today. Mr. Wheeler seemed displeased, but said nothing until the prayer was over. He then and that he journa should not be read until a morning was present. Seinter drespeed in one by one with a noticibalist inner; the roam because of firms a little, said then Mr. Wheeler let the Clerk go on. Behended on the Rath.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 18.—The fast mail train on the Wilmington and Weldon RaBroad yesterday, near Thursawa stallon, ran over an unknown white man, killing him, bestantly. The head was completely evered from the body.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Detective who Negotiated for Counterfelt Trade Bollars and was Handed a Brick-The Question of Photographing a Prisoner

Robert D. McGovern, a young man who is said to live in West Fifteenth street, told before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, the story of his arrest on the charge of selling counterfeit trade dollars. He said that he was introduced to the secret service detective, who had informed against him, in Tenth avenue, on Dec. 4. The detective went under the name of Smith, and was introduced by Henry Russell. Smith, and was introduced by Henry Russell. He was dressed like a man who had just come from the country. He conveyed the idea that he was a horse thief, a housebreaker, and a bank robber, and said to the defendant that he would like to buy some counterfeit coin. The defendant pretended to enter into his proposition for the purpose, as he expressed it, of "playing him." He had one or two interviews with the detective, whose conversation was partly about burglars and their implements. At one interview he took the detective a brick neatly wrapped and tied in paper, which he intended that the detective should believe was a box containing counterfeit coin. Some of his friends gathered near the meeting place to see if he would deceive the detective and get his money. The detective took the package, and returned it right away to the defendant, saying to him that it was too light for counterfeit money. The defendant was arrested by the secret service officers on Dec. 7. He was searched and handcuffed and locked up. On Friday he was taken to a photographer's and forced to sit for his photograph. He was afterward lodged in Ludlow street jail, and on Saturday was arraigned before a Commissioner, who committed him to await examination. He was a prisoner in Ludlow street jail for nine days.

His lawyer, Col. Spencer, said that the officers had as much right to take his photagraph as they would have to shoot him. He was dressed like a man who had just come

His lawyer, Col. Spencer, said that the officers had as much right to take his photagraph as they would have to shoot him. The affidavit on which McGovern was arraigned charged him with uttering twenty-five counterfeit trade dollars on Dec. 1. No evidence was offered in support of the charge.

At the close of the testimony Commissioner Shields dismissed the complaint and discharged the accused from custody. McGovern was one of nine persons arrested in Brooklyn and various paris of this city, and said by secret service officers from Pennsylvania and Tennessee to be aband of coin counterfeiters, Photographs were taken of all the prisoners. Andrew Yates of Brooklyn stabbed one of the officers who sought to compel him to sit for his photograph.

Cattle for England.

The steamer City of Liverpool took out 450 gan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The National line steamer Helvetia took out 250 head. When the steamer Faraday Helvetia took out 250 head. When the steamer Paraday sails, she will take out 1,500 head of cattle for the Liver-neol market. The Faraday will be engaged in the cattle trade during the winter. It is said that the Great Eastern is coming to this port, and that her consignees are Messra. Howland & Asjinwall. She is to carry fresh meat and cattle to England for the Great Eastern Fresh Meat Company. Mesars. Howland & Asjinwall say that they have not received official nonlineation of their appointment. The vessel, they say, is at Miltord Haven, Wales, untergoing repairs. It is believed that she will be engaged permanently in the cattle transportation business.

Ex-Sheriff Hart's Funeral.

The funeral of ex-Sheriff Monmouth Bloomer Hart took place yesterday from St. Stephen's Episcopa Church. Mr. Hart was not an attendant there. He lived with his niece, Mrs. Franklin Beames, in Brooklyn. His with his niece, Mrs. Franklin Beames, in Brooklyn. His nephew, the Rev. Abram B. Hart, is rector of St. Stephen's. The few persons who attended were chiefly from Brooklyn. There were no pail bearers. The other mourners were Mr. Charles B. Hart, nephew of the decessed and Mr. and Mrs. Resmes. The only gentlemen present who had held public positions were Col. Charles B. Tappan and Mr. Thomas Dunlap, Commissioner of Jurors. The coffin plate gave the birtiday of Mr. Hart as May 19, 1894. He had long lived in retirement. The interment was in New York Bay Cemetery, near Greenville, N. J.

Fair for St. Vincent's Hospital.

The St. Vincent's Hospital fair promises to be is a general interest felt in its success, and the ladies who have volunteered their services have, in addition to the subscriptions already received, obtained a large collecsubscriptions already received, obtained a large collection of valuable articles. Dr. O'Rourke, the Chief Sergent of the ansitution, has domated a horse worth \$1,000, and Mr. John B. Manning of Wall street has presented five shares of New York Central and Hudson River Rail road stock, worth at presential rail from twenty-second Regiment Armany, in the 27d inst., at the Twenty-second Regiment Armany, in the State of th

Justice Semier yesterday held Thomas R. C. West of 168 South Fifth street, Brooklyn,upon a charge of practising medicine without a license or diploma. Mrs.

practising medicine without a license or diploma. Are Kate Holohan of 1,003 Pulton street, who is afflicted with a cancer, and who suffered from medicines prescribed by West, appeared as commissional.

What is your business. West!" asked Justice Semier.

"A fish dealer, atr." said West, gravely.

He was held for examination. Mrs. Holohan by West's advice, began the use of a salve which a practising phy-siman informed her subsequently would cause her death if she persisted in using it.

Col. Hopper's Surprise,

Col. George F. Hopper, the popular night day by the presentation of an elegant walking cane of cocoanut wood, richly mounted in gold, from the residents of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The handle is ornamented with a fac-simile of a three-cent postage stamp of the United States in gold and enamel, with the legend "Short paid" into theel thereon. The legend is significant of the contour or too. Hopper of forwarding short-paid etters to Honolulu at his personal expense. Accompanying the case was a written testimonal containing the states of health of the states of health of the states and there have the ing the came was a written testimonial containing signatures of nearly all the American and other busin men and citizens of Honolulu.

No Takers. An old man with a black eye and a week's growth of white beard was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He said: "I pray you, excuse me, your Honor."
How much did I give you when you were here last

"How much did I give you when you were here last for drunkenness" "Ten days. Be more lenient, pray."
"Two mouths!" said his idenor.
"Two mouths!" said his idenor.
As a goliveman stepped forward to remove the delin-quent, he became indignant, and shooted: "Judge, Fil-let you \$900 to one cent that I don't stay two days on the island!"

There were no takers. Locked Up with a Practured Skull.

Michael Hergenroeather, aged 58, of 194 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was on Monday night last locked up in a cell of the Washington street police station in Brook-

The salaries of the teachers of the public

hools in Brooklyn, which were reduced on Jan. 1, 1879, are to be increased to the rate pand prior to that date. An increase of \$45.000 was pinced in the tax budget for this purpose. Under the increase the principals of the public achools, who now receive \$2,000, will receive \$2.700, and the other salaries will be increased between \$200 and \$50 a year each.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL New York Stock Exchange-Sales Dec. 18.

UNITED STATES. STATE. AND CITY BONDS IN \$1,000gs.

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SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

The stock market was feverish and unsettled, and prices were variable and irregular to-day. The chief features of the opening transactions were the declines in Wostern Union and Iron Mountain, and the advances in Eric, common and preferred, and Canada Southern. At the first board there was an important advance in the elevated roads, and a hardening market, except for the telegraphs. Between calls Illinois Central was decidedly higher. At the second board the coal shares were advancing, Iron Mountain recovered, and Lake Shore touched 122% with a better market for the telegraphs. The latest dealings were very active, but at variable prices. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Advanced—St. Paul and Omaha, M. St. Paul and Omaha preferred, 114; Quicksliver preferred, 114; International, 1; Canada Southern, 6%; Lake Shore, 115; Del., L. and W. 1; Chicago and Alton, 3; Kansas and Texas, 1; Ill. Central, 115; Iron Mountain, 1M; Eric, S., New Jersey Central, 1M; Pacific Mail, 5; C., C., C., and Ind., 114; Wabash and Pacific Mail, 5; C., C., C., and Ind., 115; Manhattan Elevated, 3; New York Elevated, 4. Declined—Northwestern common, 5; Western Union, 1M; Am, Union Telegraph, 1%.

Government and State bonds were very dull, There was a large and very general business in railroad bonds at almost uniformiv advancing prices. Money on call, 496 % cent., closing easier.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 142; American Exchange, 122; Butchers' and Drov-

railroad bonds at almost uniformly advancing prices. Money on call, 496 P cent., closing ecacler.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 142; American Exchange, 122; Butchers' and Drovers', 112; Central, 129; Chase, 132; Chatham, 110; Chemical, 1,774; City, 200; Citizens', 107; Commerce, 147; Continental, 118; Corn Exchange, 150; First, 600; Fourth, 117; Fulton, 135; Fifth Avenue, 325; German-American, 88; Germania, 110; Hanover, 120; Importers' and Traders', 225; Irving, 130; Market, 120; Mechanics', 148; Mechanics', 148; Mechanics', 148; Merchanics, 148; Merchanics, 148; Merchanics, 148; Merchanics, 191; Merchanics, 101; Merchanics, 101; Merchanics, 102; Merchanics, 101; Merchanics, 100; Mechanics, 100; New York, 140; Ninth, 112; North America, 98; Park, 141; Phenix, 190; St. Nicholas, 110; Tradesmen's, 110; Union, 148, Gas stocks are lower through fears of competition from the electric light companies, Quotations reported are: New York, 97 to 190; Manhattan, 175 to 180; Metropolitan, 132 to 185, sales at 134; Mutual, 69 to 71; Harlem, 67 to 70; Municipal, 155 to 160; Brooklyn, 198 to 111; Jersey City, 150 to 160.

Unlisted stocks, bid and asked prices, are quoted by Moler & Co., 21 Wall street, as follows: Edison Electric Light Company stock, 700 to 890; Edison Ore Milling Company stock, 2 to 10; Central Construction Company of American Union Telegraph, 10 to 150 centium; Del. Lack, and New York Railroad Construction Company, 25 to 35 premium; American Railway, Improvement Company, 40 to 50 premium; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Bailroad Company, 25 to 35; Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad stock, 8 to 1; and New Jersey Southern Railroad

The weekly bank statement shows:

The relation between the reserve and the lia-

Specie \$53,933,200 \$55,077,800 Inc. \$1,744,600 Legal tenders 12,579,300 13,318,400 Inc. 738,500 Total reserve \$66,513,100 \$68,006,200 Inc.,1\$2,480,100

2.038,725 Inc. 2,171,925 The specie imports during the week ending last evening were \$6.151.400, exclusive of \$970.000 brought on the Celte. The total receipts since Aug. 2, are \$55.538,900, against \$72.743.600 during the corresponding time last year. The Westphalia which sailed from Hamburg today, has onboard 1.100,000 francs in gold for this port.

The total payments of the Assay Office on foreign specie account since Aug. 2 are \$52,000,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$130,082; customs, \$461,971. Treasury purchases of 6s of 1880 at 102%, \$12,000. The Treasury now holds \$360,292,550 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, viz.:

Currency 6s \$4.010.(a)0 Six 34 cents 51 cc; 750 Fire Bleents 1.8.355.550 4; \$ cents 504.692,550 4 p. cents 100.034.300 The receipts of national bank notes for re-demption for the week ending to-day, as com-pared with the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:

 New York
 Rus (80)

 Boston
 06 900

 Polladelphia
 20 (80)

 Miscellaticous
 323 (80)
 .. \$GSS,000 \$600,000 Totals

For week ending to-day 418,995 standard silver dollars were distributed, against 434,990 for the corresponding week in 1879. The imports for the week were: Dry goods, \$1,532,504 and merchandise, \$5,875,881 a total of \$7,408,385. of \$7.408,385.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 463.101 tons, against 554,977 tons the corresponding week of 1879. The total product from Jan. 1 to Dec. 11 was 22,383.866 tons, against 25,023,416 tons for the like period of last year, showing a decrease this year of 2,634,550 tons.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Ex-change, at a special meeting to-day, admitted \$20,184,000 of the consolidated first mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway Com-pany.

bany.

The London Economist of this week savs:

"The rate of discount for bank bills, sixly days to three months, is 2% ecent, and for itself bills, sixly days to three months, is 2% ecent, and for itself bills, sixly days to three months, is 2% ecent, and for itself bills, sixly days to three months, is 2% ecent, and for itself bills, sixly days to three months, is 2% ecent, and for itself the markets on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, caused partly by the great demand for more. When it became known on Turnslay that the Bank of England rate of discount was not further advanced, there was an inmodistored covery, which continued on Friday. The result is that prices in very few instances eas included by lower, while in some cases their is a fair improvement. There is a very struct desire to hold every kind of securities.

New York Markets.

Salisbay, Hoc. 18. - F. Ali, and N. M. (1 - Volg du) and according to the salish of the salish